An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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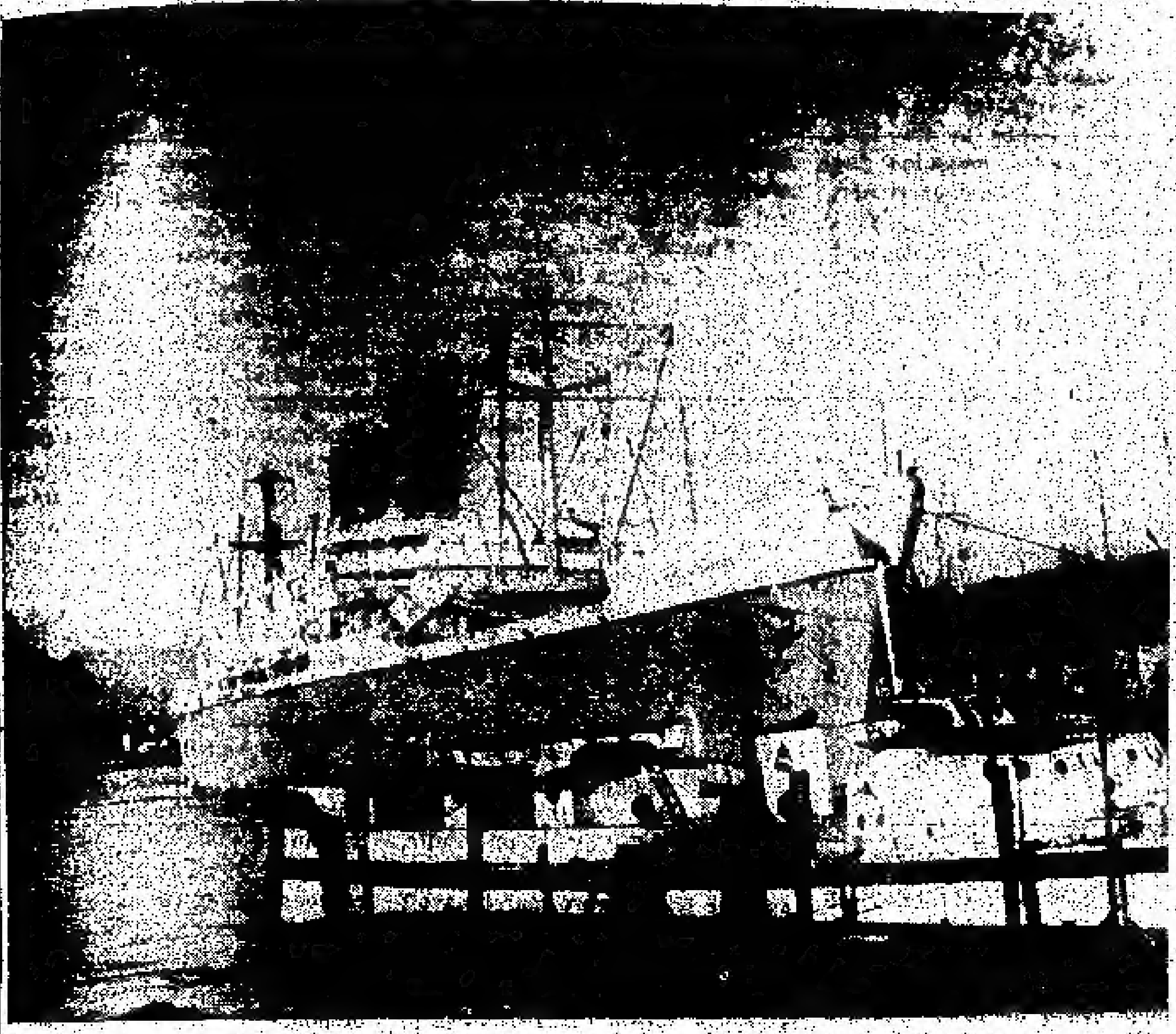

—Photo by Dr. Tai Kuzuhara

Is two trips, the former troopship, and now American President Line's General M. C. Meigs has carried 1850 Canadian Japanese repatriates to Japan. The slick, freshly-painted ship is reported finer looking than the "Empress" liners. The picture shows M. C. Meigs docked at C.P.R.'s pier A prior to making its second trip to the Orient.

Visitor from Japan Speaks in Toronto

Mrs. Uemura Praises Niseis For Their Loyalty to Canada

TORONTO, Ont.—The steady loyalty shown by Japanese Canadians to Canada despite the hardships they went through during the war was praised by the first and only Japanese to visit the American continent since the end of the war, Mrs. Tamaki Uemura, during her address before the Issei and Nisei audience at the Metropolitan Church House on Aug. 10.

Mrs. Uemura, an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church in Japan, described how the people in Japan had been duped by the military clique and the re-awakening that has followed since the surrender. She described the war-exhausted Japanese people, the coldness with which the returning Japanese soldiers are being received, the food shortage, the increase in dreaded diseases.

She expressed her belief that the new Japan must be built upon moral integrity and Christian principles.

"The Japanese people have [illegible] their faith in General MacArthur," said Mrs. Uemura, "and the [illegible] of Japan can [illegible] of Allied nations [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Supreme Commander."

Mrs. Uemura explained how the military group had complete control of the country during the war. There was no freedom of expression and even church services were closely watched by the police.

The speaker was introduced by Rev. K. Shimizu after a few words of welcome by Saburo Sasaki.

After speaking in several Canadian cities, Mrs. Uemura will continue her tour of the United States until February next year, when she will return to Japan.

She was the minister of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokai in Tokyo, which was burned during the war. A graduate of Wellesley College, she also has the degree of B.D. from the University of Edinburgh. Her visit to this continent was arranged by the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Nisei Offered Guggenheim Fellowship

ANDREW, Alta.—A Nisei girl, formerly of Haney, B.C., has been offered a Fellowship by the Guggenheim Foundation in New York to research in pedodontics.

Miss Yachiyo Yoneyama attended the University of British Columbia, moving later to the University of Alberta to take a course in dentistry.

She graduated in 1943 with an unique honor of being the first woman to graduate in the dentistry faculty at the university.

Dr. Yoneyama was doing outstanding work with the Lamont Health District when she was notified of the Fellowship. She will leave for New York early in September.

Her sister, Dr. Misao Yoneyama, is practicing medicine in Toronto.

Howard Green Leads Attack on Immigration Act Amendment

Minister Withdraws Proposal to Permit Entry of Citizens Who Fought For Enemy

OTTAWA.—[illegible] references were made to the Japanese Canadians [illegible] House of Commons debate on Aug. 10 when strong [illegible] from British Columbia members forced Hon. J. A. Glen, [illegible] of [illegible] resources, to drop an amendment to the Immigration Act.

[illegible] would have given Canadian citizens who served [illegible] a right to re-enter Canada, with provisions for [illegible] punishment.

[illegible] from Progressive Conservatives Howard Green (Vancouver South) and [illegible] (Kootenay), as well as [illegible] (New [illegible]) and Veterans Affairs [illegible] Mackenzie.

[illegible] the attack by [illegible] born in [illegible] the Orient [illegible] Japanese army."

"SHOOT HIM"

"Such a man who goes abroad and fights against us has no right to come back. We are now opening the door deliberately by amending this section, allowing the man born in Canada who went and fought against us to come back to Canada. It is contended that we would then have the right to punish him, but we do not want him back at all."

"Shoot him," suggested Ian Mackenzie.

Mr. Green moved an amendment that would give the minister discretion to let persons in but would not provide "automatic entry" to any who was born in Canada. "That is exactly what it means now," he said.

"It means that I am against [illegible]," said Mr. Mackenzie.

"So am I," said Tom Reid.

"So are we all," said Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Glen declared that a Canadian citizen has an inalienable right to return to this country.

[illegible] Knight, CCF, [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Glen [illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued from page 2)

C.C.F. Convention Urges Withdrawal of Deportation Orders

REGINA, Sask. — The federal government was urged to withdraw deportation orders in council [illegible] Japanese Canadians and to give assurance that none of those will be sent to Japan unless proved disloyal after a fair trial in a resolution adopted at the 9th annual convention of the C.C.F. party which ended here on August [illegible].

The resolution urged further that their citizenship rights be restored and extended, and they be given assistance where necessary for re-establishment.

Government policy on the question was branded by Andrew Brewin, Toronto delegate, as deplorable and shameful.

The convention condemned anti-semitism and also the handling of the recent spy case. It endorsed provisions of the United Nations charter calling for equality of treatment of all human beings regardless of racial origin.

F. L. Ernst Quits Supervisor's Job

WINNIPEG.—[illegible] Frank L. [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Manitoba [illegible] government [illegible]

[illegible]

Undergoes Operation to Remove 29-Year-Old Shell Fragment

TORONTO, Ont.—A naturalized Canadian of Japanese race who was wounded in World War I, was recently hospitalized in the Military Hospital here to undergo an operation for the removal of a shell fragment which he has carried [illegible] for 29 years. [illegible] shell fragment was removed [illegible]

[illegible] was wounded on Oct. 27, 1917 while fighting with the Canadian troops at Passchendaele during the third battle of Ypres. He was wounded in seven places from an enemy shell burst.

Mental Patient, Wounded in World War 1, Deported Without Request

OTTAWA — Kosho Mataño, a mental patient and a naturalized Canadian of Japanese origin, who served in the Canadian forces in the world war, has been repatriated to Japan although he did not apply for it, it was revealed in parliament on Aug. 12.

The British United Press reported that the disclosure was made by Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, in a tabled answer to a question asked by Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East).

The answer said that Mataño [illegible] the B.C. mental hospital at the time of his departure for Japan. He had been in the mental [illegible]

Mr. MacInnis asked if Mataño [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] hospital had been repatriated to Japan. One was deported by the immigration branch and the other [illegible] returned to their homeland at their own request.

Mataño was wounded above the left eye by a German shell in France, April 1917, while serving with the Canadian 50th battalion. He had no relatives in Canada.

1383 Move East During July

VANCOUVER, B.C.—During July, 1383 persons of Japanese race packed their baggage and moved out of British Columbia to eastern Canada. Another [illegible] took the third repatriation boat to Japan.

The total number of Japanese in British Columbia, which numbered almost 22,000 before the war, has thus been cut down to about 8,000 persons. The outward movement is continuing.

Of those who moved [illegible] July, [illegible] persons [illegible] where they will be gradually [illegible]. The largest group, [illegible] persons, went to the Neys hostel; [illegible] went to Moose Jaw, 114 to Farnham, and 1?2 to Transcona.

THE NEW CANADIAN

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WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 17, 1946

The Nisei Repatriates

It is hardly to be expected that Canadian-born, Canadian-educated Niseis would find life in post-war Japan very easy. According to newspaper reports, it is bad enough over there for the native Japanese. What it will be like to the care-free Nisei repatriates may well be imagined.

No communication has been received to date by The New Canadian from repatriates who have been asked to maintain contact with us. But The Colorado Times, a Japanese daily published at Denver, Colo., has some interesting comments to make on the repatriates.

The newspaper states that the Nisei deportees are finding it pretty tough going in Japan, much more so than the native Japanese. The obvious reason is that while native Japanese have been accustomed to a standard of living much lower than on this side of the Pacific, the Niseis are much in the position of exiles in a strange and suffering country.

"It now appears," says the newspaper, "that most of the Nisei deportees want to come back to this country."

This opinion is backed up by quotations from several letters written by the deportees. One Nisei writer expresses a desperate anxiety to return to the United States, and appeals for aid.

". . . We have an appointment to see the (American) Consul in Yokohama," writes the Nisei deportee, "and we have to have something to prove that we are true citizens of America. . . . Please try to get our fingerprints we all took before we left—even that will help us much.

"I'll do anything to go back to the States. You understand how we feel . . . and you also understand why we came here. Please help us. We have our birth certificates, but they said it isn't enough so we have to have our fingerprints too. . . . You know that we didn't want to come here in the first place. But we had to come because of our love for our parents. We had to choose between our parents and our country. So we chose our parents. . . . Now our parents have given us their full consent to go back to the States, if there's ever a chance to go back. I know it's not right to go back to the States and leave our old parents behind suffering as they are. But this time nothing is going to stand in our way."

To what extent this letter reflects the feelings of Canadian Nisei repatriates cannot be determined at this time. But it would seem fairly safe to assume that most of them will not escape a feeling of disappointment and maladjustment.

Citizenship and Rights

From The Vancouver Province

The International Workshop at the University of British Columbia, which held sessions over five summer weeks discussing world-wide problems, is sending a petition to the Dominion government urging the restoration of full citizenship rights to persons of Japanese origin not subject to deportation. It suggests specifically that these people of Japanese origin be allowed to move freely in Canada.

The Dominion government can hardly deny the International Workshop's petition without stultifying itself. At the present session of Parliament, it sponsored the Canadian Citizenship Act which defines Canadian citizenship and sets out how citizenship may be acquired. Under the terms of the act, practically all the persons of Japanese origin in the country not subject to deportation are Canadian citizens already and, of course, entitled to all the rights, powers and privileges of a Canadian citizen and subject to all his obligations, duties and liabilities.

The Citizenship Act, however, does not confer rights and privileges. It merely defines citizenship. It was stated by government spokesmen, during the debate, for instance, that citizenship and the right to vote do not necessarily run parallel. A British subject may come to Canada while still not a citizen. A Canadian citizen of Oriental blood may not vote in British Columbia.

The right of free movement is one of high importance. The Dominion government's announced plan for the solution of the Japanese problem is to disperse people of Japanese origin throughout Canada. That plan, if carried out by means of coercion, would negative a freedom of movement enjoyed not only by citizens but even by aliens. At the same time, it is recognized that it offers about the only practical solution to the problem. The Japanese themselves recognize this and might be willing to fall in with it, though, of course, with some reluctance. In their own interests it would be well for them to do so. It would be unwise in the extreme for them to attempt to concentrate on the Pacific Coast as they formerly did.

Acknowledgement

Generous donations from the following persons are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian:

Mr. Kamekichi Kobayashi, who moved recently from Morris, Man. to Toronto.

Mr. Yoshitaro Hirano, Toronto.

Mr. Tomoyuki Kadonaga, who moved from Tashme to Summerville, Ont.

Anonymous, Winnipeg.

A Grateful Nation Greets the 442nd

By John Kitasako

On July 15, 1946, 500 Japanese Americans, members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, marched down Washington's Constitution Avenue prior to receiving the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation. It was the seventh for the 442nd, and was another in the long line of awards, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, which had come their way. This is an eyewitness story of that historic march, as written for the Pacific Citizen by John Kitasako.

* * *

The shouting is all over now. The parade and review of the 442nd is history, the mainland boys of the combat team have separated, and the Hawaiian members are aboard the Woodbury Victory homeward bound via the Panama Canal.

But it will be a long, long time before those of us who witnessed the parade on July 15 will forget the thrill of viewing such an unprecedented spectacle. And none of us will ever want to forget it. It has become a priceless memory.

As the Nisei soldiers swept in perfect cadence on to the broad greensward of the Ellipse before President Truman, there was not a single Nisei or Issei onlooker whose throat did not get lumpy and whose eyes were not bedimmed by tears of joy and pride.

It was the crowning point of the entire war effort by the rugged expendable Nisei men in khaki. They were getting the highest honor any fighting unit could receive. And no one begrudged them the acclaim. Every one knew they had earned it, and people were eager to pay them due homage. Caucasians who stood in the steady downpour, getting wetter and wetter by the minute said: "We can stand a little rain. Look at what those boys went through."

Never in the history of the Nation's capital had busy Constitution Avenue been cleared for a parade by 500 men. Never had a President reviewed such a small military unit. The significance was plain. It was more than a tribute to the fighting record of a regiment which showed such outstanding faith in American democracy. It was the Government's way of making up in some measure for the horrible deal the Nisei got in the evacuation and of placing its stamp of recognition on the loyalty of the Niseis so that all the world would know.

It was also used as a means of emphasizing to Americans everywhere that Americanism is fundamentally a matter of mind and heart and not of race or creed. It was, in effect, an object lesson in patriotism to all America.

As we stood on the rim of the Ellipse on that memorable Monday, our thoughts went back to the early days of the war when Niseis were the object of insults, suspicion, and hatred. Four years ago the Niseis were marching off to relocation centres in the western wastelands. On July 15, 1946, soldiers of Japanese ancestry marched before the President of the United States—the object of national acclaim and gratitude.

In four years' time the Nisei had won one of the greatest battles in the war—the battle for recognition as loyal Americans. It was no bed of roses. The going was tough all the way, and the cost was painfully high. But the mission was accomplished.

Today, thanks to the bravery of the 442nd, the stock of the Niseis is high. A grateful nation realizes that the boys, who as a regiment made the greatest sacrifices in the European war, had to do it the hard way. It knows that these boys had suffered all manner of persecution and that many of them came out from barbed-wire enclosures to fight the bigotry and prejudice which were responsible for putting them in there. That's what puts the badge of greatness on these brown-skinned boys.

When given a chance, they proved themselves in combat. They made good soldiers because they applied themselves faithfully to the accepted techniques and procedures of warfare. Give these fellows a fair break in civilian life, and it will not be expecting too much for them to make good as citizens. They can prove a great asset to their communities if they will apply with equal zeal and determination the high standards of soldiering to the fight against the enemies of democracy in the post-war world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, The New Canadian:

I have just returned from an eight-day visit to Slocan and New Denver, looking up Sidney Ross, who is a staunch, unselfish and able friend to our friends in the Valley. Also Bay Farm, Popoff and New Denver Sanatorium.

Everywhere I met with kindness and friendship from the few old Kaslo friends left there, moving me very deeply. There was a party to which Mr. Ross and I were invited in Bay Farm, where I met several members of the Valley Nisei Organizations, and believe me, that happy evening will always be a rich memory in my heart.

To these friends, to those who graciously and generously gave me of their time to "pose" for quick crayon studies of their heads (some girls in the Welfare Office had to walk home four miles to Popoff after sitting), and friends in the New Denver Sanatorium, I wish I might adequately express my thanks and heartfelt good wishes for their future—however chaotic and uncertain things look now.

To the Vancouver politicians who are straining to get you out of B.C., to the so-called "Japanese Repatriation League" (Canada's Ku Klux Klan) I will only repeat Capt. Harper Prowse in Edmonton Bulletin of Sept. 16, 1945: "I would like to get behind them with an army boot." And I would to God the said politicians might be interned for one winter in a Bay Farm 14 x 14 hut.

A. P. Allenbrook,
Kaslo, B. C.

Hearst Hostel to House 15 Families

NEYS, Ont.—With the arrival of 105 more persons from Tashme on Aug. 8, the total number of evacuees to arrive at this centre from British Columbia has reached a total of 770. Of this number 80 persons have moved to other localities, leaving the present population of the hostel at around 690 persons.

According to carpenters who are preparing the hostel at Hearst, Ont., that centre is capable of accommodating 15 or 16 families. Several evacuees are already employed at the Hearst hostel as cooks and engineers.

Newcomers to northern Ontario have to contend with one scourge—mosquitoes and black flies. Although they are not bad at Neys or near the lake, they are reported thick in other areas.

Prime Minister Must Carry Out Dispersal—Wismer

VICTORIA, B.C. — It is up to Prime Minister Mackenzie King to implement the undertaking he gave the country to disperse the Japanese population which will remain in Canada throughout the Dominion—this is the opinion of Attorney-General Wismer, reported the Vancouver Province, on August 13.

The minister had just returned from London where he supported the Dominion Government representatives before the Privy Council in opposition to the appeal against Japanese deportation orders.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the people who have been supporting the Japanese are more than willing to see this dispersal policy put into effect."

Mr. Wismer said he was confident the Privy Council would uphold the Ottawa deportation ruling, but that would not solve the whole problem. The difficulty

"Howard Green"

(Continued from page 1)

"SLOPPY SENTIMENTALITY"

Mr. Green ... won't ... not spend any time worrying about a man who went from Canada and fought against ... ter where he may ... right to come back ... we allow him to ... we are crazy. That is ... sloppy sentimentality ... us into a lot of ... past and it is about time ... up."

Mr. Knight: "I say that once a Canadian citizen ... dian citizen. I am ... a Canadian citizen and ... remain a Canadian ... for the same reason ... citizen if I violate any Canadian law. But where shall ... cannot go to my home ..."

Mr. Mackenzie: "Go away."

Mr. Knight: "That is all very well, but where ... to have that question ... my hon. friends will ... for the moment they ... rendered by war."

Mr. Green agreed ... section. "The act ... amendment and ... as far as this section is ... does not bar a Canadian ... or any other ... of Canada who fought ... from entering Canada ... require the permission ... ister."

Ben Kuroki Marries

POCATELLO, Ida. ... ki, Nisei Air Force ... Miss Shige Tanabe ... Mr. and Mrs. Yohei T... catello, were married ... at the home of the ...

The former ... bride will make their ... New York City, where ... connected with the ... ...

The bride is a ... catello schools and ... of Idaho Southern ...

remained if Japanese ... mitted to congregate ...

七月の東行者千四百

タシメは今週閉鎖、レモンクリークも残り僅少數

七月中にビーシー州から東行した邦人總數は千三百八十三名に達したと勞働省日系人局から發表された、内譯は次の通り

（行つた先）	（大人）	（子供）
アルバータ	一一七	一七
サスカチワン	六三	六三
マニトバ	六八	五五
オンタリオ	五六六	四〇三
ケベック	九五	四七

（元居た所）	（大人）	（子供）
タシメ	一九八	一六〇
グリンウッド	三四	一〇
レモンクリーク	一一八	五七
スロカン	一五四	六五
ニウデンバー	二二七	二三六
ローズベリー	九六	三八
自活地域	二一	八

行先の中には他地方へ行つた者も含まれてゐるが其内譯は次の通り

[illegible]	七一	四五
[illegible]	六〇	六〇
ムースジョウ	一八六	三九六
トランスコナ	六二	四〇

◇

（レモンクリーク發）第三回船で出發した後八月六日に三百餘人の東行者があつたので當地の日本人は第四回船出帆者二一五、其他八三、合計二百九十八人に減じ更に九月中には一家族も東行し二十三家族は未定、其他は移動を必要とする者と老人や勞働不能者及び幼兒家族の…

◇

（タシメ發）一時二千數百人の者が居住してゐた當センターも七月卅一日に第三回船で日本行の四六一人が出發したのち、殘つて居た者も續々ニウデンヴァーへ送り、東部への移動者も八月十日頃までには大體片づいてタシメ・センターも愈々十五日に閉鎖された

◇

（スロカン・シティ發）第三回船便で當地から日本へ行つた者は十六家族五十一人（他にグランドフォークスから三家族十一人）で七月卅一日出發した

…みで…谷の就働者も第三回船出發までは八十五人だつたのが五十七人に減じた。一方當地のウイットニー倉庫は八月九日…東北方に新設されるといふハーストのホステルへ向けて出發、目下はマクレダーのキャンプ…ド氏一人で事務をとつてゐる

◇ 第三回船で日本へ行つた人の中タシメから出發した吉岡氏から…西原氏に「洋上穩る航快に航海中」と電報が屆いた由

タシメ父兄教師會 殘金處理

（タシメ發）當地の父兄教師會は同地解散に際し殘額基金の處置を協議の結果、過去四ヶ年間同胞兒童の教育事業を獻身的に最後まで續けて下さつた各教師に感謝を表すると同時に其基金殘額を各教會教育部へ寄附した

トロントの市民權擁護委員會々計

一九四六年七月卅一日現在

收入

個人よりの寄附（主としてオンタリオ州内）	三三一四弗〇〇仙
各團体（元及現在）並にグループよりの寄附	五六九一弗九一仙
合計	九〇〇五弗九一仙

支出

コーペラチヴ・コミテーへ	三三一四弗〇〇仙
スタンプ	七三弗八七仙
トランスポテーション	七二弗五九仙
雜費	五五弗二四仙
紙代等	一〇〇弗二二仙
電報	二五弗六六仙
銀行エキスチェンジ	三弗二五仙
謝禮金	八〇〇弗〇〇仙
合計	六五九二弗八七仙

資產（差引殘額）

トロント…ジャー…	一四七弗〇〇仙
銀行預金	二二六[illegible]弗七四

現金 四三〇

右の中には各地の中心團体より市民權擁護委員會の費用（中央本部の仕事に對するための）として本年三月より六月までの分八百二十弗の寄附を受けた分も含まれてをり其の内譯は次の如くである

▲寄附總額 八二〇弗〇〇仙

▲支出

ポスティジ	四八弗六二仙
トランスポテーション	二六〇〇
電報	一七七七
銀行エキスチェンジ	一七〇
紙代等	四一六六
廣告費	一一三四
雜費	二三七五
謝禮金	五〇五〇〇
支出合計	六七五八四
差引殘金	一四四一六

◇

其後トロントの市民權擁護委員會に次の寄附があつた △オタワの市民自由協會廿五弗 △城戸コク夫人（故九郎氏の記念）十弗 △ボヲフオフの少年倶樂部後援會五十七弗七十八仙

● 「一派の自由の達成」は今週休載

タシメの後仕末に就いて

元タシメ在留者及タシメ・グループに急告

在ブルックメーヤ（Brookmere, B.C.）西原康

タシメ村も第三回船の日本行四百六十一名が去る七月三十一日の早朝順序よく而も健全な希望をもつてキープ驛から出發しました後は殘る僅な人々の手でお世話をして相次いで東部のマンニングプール或は自由移動に向つて出て行き八月十日頃までには全部移動を完了する見込であつたので、私も其頃まで殘留してゐる心算でしたが、恰度五日頃病氣の人を持つ家族が（始終病床にある人々）ニウデンヴァーへ轉居せらるるので其人々と同列車で當地に來ました。殘りは…家族と…五家族と熊野…家族が同じく十日頃まで…で移動を終るのであります。ニウデンヴァー行は吉田俊太郎氏、九重の吉田氏、河栗田氏、荒井いゆ氏、熊野龍雄氏、渡邊庄作氏等と家族であります。

タシメ村の處置に就ては私の出發が如何になるか不明でありましたが、十二哩のミルに二三軒位は運んで居るやうでした。澤山の人の世話をして最後まで荷箱の製作に或は荷物の運搬にと多忙を極めて後に自身の荷物は自分の手で運んで出て行かれる義俠心に富む人々――トランスコナ行の桑田者、渡邊氏、下地君等數名の人々――が…

思つて居ります。大下さん達の努力で荷箱を不自由なく供給し得られた事はお互に感謝してゐるところであります。私も十二哩ミルに行く事にして居りましたが、恰度本月の初に皆さんにご心配をかけた息子の妻が病氣全快して歸宅しましたので醫師の注意もあり、問題が解決するまでは通信の自由な處に居たいと思ひまして數田君の世話で空家のあるのを幸に當地に來て居りますから將來色々な事に御相談に預りたいと存じます。未だ私の手許まで移轉先を明示して下さらない人々が相當にありますから特に地方各開拓に所屬して居ない人々、元ノルリヴァー附近の在留者は是非其自分のアドレスをお通知願ひます。殘金するにも困つて居ります以上近況を報告申して最後に…のご健康を祈ります。

人事消息

■結婚 グランドフォークスの田中米吉氏息良夫氏とグリンウッドの佐々木一二氏息女澄江さんは井上千代一、森八藏兩氏の仲介で七月二十日グランドフォークスのカソリック教會にて勝野神父司式の下に結こん式擧行

■死亡 リルエットの和歌山縣人堀井仁藏氏は七月二十日自宅にて死去廿二日葬儀執行▲レジャイナの野村伊平氏は八月五日同市グレイナンス病院に於て死去七日合同教會に於てレーン牧師司式の下に葬儀執行▲レヴェルストークの…氏は八月二日…ア一療養院に於て死去四日ニウデンヴァー日本人ホールに於て淺香副教使により葬儀執行

本紙援助を感謝

ニユーカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたので紙上にて深謝致します ▲ウイニペッグの無名氏▲タシメからサマグイルへ移つた門永友次郎氏▲トロントの平野芳太郎氏▲トロント小林嘉吉氏（マニトバ州モリスより移轉記念）

ニユーカナデアン

御禮

私共家族今回ネーズよりハミルトンへ再移動の際は色々と有難うございました配慮にあづかりまして有難うございましたお蔭を以て道中無事に左記の所へ到着いたしましたので茲に御禮申上ると共に同胞の皆様益々御健勝の程を祈り致します

八月六日 河合喜代造 外一同

K. KAWAI 258 McNab St. North Hamilton, Ont.

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各種の代理事務を親切丁寧に致しますから御用命下さい

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▲鰹…▲花鰹▲味の素▲煉乳▲海苔▲…▲佃煮▲紅ショーガ▲東京漬▲梅干▲…味附漬物にカス漬▲日本茶、麥茶▲紫蘇、しそくし 其の他各種（小賣商店及其他御商店の方に御一報次第値段表お送り致します）食料品一切

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伊平

夫伊平事永らく病氣療養中の處八月五日午前六時レジャイナ市グレイナンス病院に於て死去仕候…六日午後…七日午後三時三十分合同教會に於て…葬儀…入院中の…御厚情…上候

在日本 長男 野村… 長女 … 妻 … 友人代表 … 高しば 外一同

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田邊平五郎

半永住地になりさう
附近の山に仕事口が多いネース

（ネーズ發）其後當地ホステルへは八月八日に一家族四人、九日に十七家族百八人が來着したので合計七百七十人がビーシー州のインテリアタウンから移動して來た事になる。此内外部へ働きに或は子供を何人か引取られて行つた人が合計八十餘人あり現在六百九十餘人がホステルに殘つてゐる。一方ビダーン・ランバー會社ではホステル在住者より働きに出た人々の家族を引取つて住まはせるためホステル在住者中より臨時に大工十八人を雇つて社宅の收容所を出て就働した獨逸人を住まはせてゐた家を修繕したり部屋を仕切つて部數を多くしたりしてゐるので、遠くならないうちに三、四十家族の子女が移つて行く事になつてゐる（家賃は一ヶ月十五弗だと云はれる）尚ヘーストのホステル開設の準備を經へて歸つて來た大工さん達の話によると同ホステルはヘーストの町より五哩離れた所にあつて、最近までタチのよくない獨逸人捕虜を收容してゐたもので、主家が一棟、それに四方八方で郭が張つてあつてルーム數を小さく二十三、四に仕切つたので十五六家族七八十人が住まはれる程のおちんまりしたものらしく、一ヶ月前からダシメから來た二家族の者と獨身者がホステルのコックやエンジニアなどをしてゐて移動者の來着を待つて居[illegible]の事で、[illegible]が多いさうで、[illegible]家も宿くて大衆が良いと云ふ事にな[illegible]

◇

ネーズ・ホステルに居る者にとつて淋しくない事の一つは附近のタウンで多く日本人を使ひ、ピジョン・テンバー會社が當地から十二哩乃至二十哩の所に多くの仕事場を持つてゐる事である。若い連中はドシドシ出かけてゐるがバルプ切は山に蚊とブトが多いため中止狀態で今は主にログの川流しである。九時間働き五弗（食料は向ふ持）オヴアタイムは六十二仙半で大抵十二、三時間働いてゐる。一方ツーミルの方はタイミル式で移動するので十人十一人でコントラクトで、木は横切作業全部カントラクトで主にパルプ材にならぬ殘り木のパ[illegible]ホプラ等であるが、天然[illegible]住む、人種には寛大なるやうである。[illegible]合所では日本人が多數働いてくれれば家も學校も建ててやると云つてゐるさうで、或は當ホステルも同會社が引受けて其下の住宅地とするのではないかと思はれる節もある。何れにしても東部に出かけ住宅難に苦しむより當分此所で辛抱してからといふ氣運が若い人々の間に動いてゐるのは大變喜ばしい事で、此分なら移動日本人の處置も割合容易につくのではないかと思ふ。尚パルプ村は三時から八時位の木で切出しは九月からが主で零下廿度位の多も皆働いて居る樣子で四、五月まで續くのである

[illegible]一ジメント氏は今週轉任して保護事務に就任、後任は[illegible]ャンベル氏が就任した。アインズト氏は日系人再定住努力を幾分でも達成出來たとしたら夫れは移動者からのよき協力の結果であると語つてゐる

（ウィニペッグ發）過去數年間勞働省日本人局ウィニペッグ事務所[illegible]

（トロント發）第一次大戰に參加した穂井田隆造氏は一九一七年十月廿七日のパーチェンデール激戰で砲彈さく裂により身に七ヶ所の重傷を負ひ歸還後健康すぐれず特に關節炎に悩まされてゐたが今回陸軍病院にて切斷手術を受けた結果廿九年間足部關節の骨に突きさつてゐた約半吋の彈片を取出した。其後の經過良好で目下同病院で靜養中である

『自業自得を認めて悔改る』
植村環女子がトロントで日本の動向を講演

（トロント發）かねてから來市を待望されてゐた日本キリスト教會植村環女史の講演會は八月十[illegible]日メトロポリタン教會に於て開催されたが二階も溢れて多數の聽衆があり、敗戰—再建の日本からの最初の入國者たる同女史の日本の現狀をつぶさに語る一言一句を聽き入り中には涙しながら耳を傾ける婦人もあつた。會合は清水牧師が司會して佐々木周一氏が講師の紹介を述べた後、植村女史は[illegible]の日本人の國體なる立場を表し「日本國策[illegible]人が[illegible]が現出した國へ忠誠をつくして[illegible]であつたことを[illegible]入て[illegible]る」と語つた。以下は同女史の日本に關する話の大要

△日本では民衆が全く軍部のだまされて居た、戰爭の見通しが惡くなるにつれ人々は迷信になり負ける事を信じたくないといふ考へを抱くやうになり、やがては前路をさへ望んでゐたが遂に敗戰したので初めて目がさめた。河合榮次郎教授其他の平和論者が日本の戰ふ事の不可を論じたが全然聽き入れられず言論の自由は禁じられ教會々合に於てさへ憲兵や特高が入りこみ、牧師で入獄させられた者もあり、新聞雜誌なども勿論自由を失つてしまふといふ軍部の横暴ぶりだつた

△天皇、皇后、皇太后三陛下が如何に戰爭終結を望まれ平和を希望されてゐたかは側近の人々や直接お伺ひする事を得た人々がきいた天皇のお言葉で知る事が出來る、私が米國へ出發に際しても「あちらの誤解を取去るために働いてくれ」と御依頼になつた、日本民衆はマカーサー將軍に信頼をもつてゐるから、こちらで同將軍に協力してやつてゆけば日本の再建も早く行へるであらう。日本では自業自得である事を認識し悔改めの運動をしてゐる、植民政策を不當になし得なかつた事に對する反省を行ひ、ニヒリストになり勝ちな國民を向上に打かつて精神的によい方向へ向ふべく戰つてゐる

◇

續いて植村女史は戰禍のみじめさ、民衆の疲れ切つた姿、氣の毒な歸還兵に對する冷淡なる人々の態度、乞食や惡病者の激增等々の事實を語つて或は笑はせ或は泣かせ「みんなが働かねば喰へぬ、協同して助け合ふ」といふよい方向に向いてゐる事を指摘し「人々は現實に目ざめて新しく立上るといふ氣分になり、進駐軍を卑屈でなしに親交を結ぶことに努めてゐる」こと、や特に婦人が社會的にも政治的にも豫想外のめざましい活動ぶりを示してゐる例を擧げ、道德の再檢討と人種的偏見の排擊「汝の欲せざる事を人にする勿、汝のしてほしい事を人にせよ」といふ向に向ひつゝある現狀から「本當の宗教と道德が生れて初めて日本は生きる事が出來る」と結んで、食料難や物價高の事實をも說明した。次で同女史は來會者よりの質問に答へて、米國では日本救援のために日系人も準備してをり一日も早く食品送附の道の開ける事を希望してゐる事や日本の新日本建設に對する氣持、勞働運動及平和合運動の自由と活潑なる發足等を說明した。會合では日本救援資金の一部としてコレクションを行ひ同女史に依托した。尚十一日にはトロント在留日本人有志の植村女史歡迎晩餐會が支那料理店に於て開かれ約四十名が出席して信夫三郎氏が司會、會長に[illegible]同女史は講演のためハミルトン市へ向つた

歸國は思ひ止まれ

六月一日シアトルを出帆した日本行第一船でタシメから歸國した人に托して—「都合では第二船か第三船で歸國するかも知れぬ」と言つてやつたのに對し日本から六月廿八日付の返書がネースの西村信助氏に屆いたが、それには日本の現狀をくわしく記し「加奈陀に留まれるものなら留まるのが好くはないかと思ふ。自分等も再び渡加さしてくれるなら一日も早く行きたいと念願してゐる、歸國は何時でも出來るのだから少々具合の悪い位は問題にせず、何等無考の上歸國を思ひ止まるやう呉れぐ〃もすゝめる」といふ意味の事が書いてある（後は次號で紹介）

[illegible]

元ウオノック農會關係者に急告

移動當時ビーシー州ウオノックに在住して居た日本人農會並に附屬住宅の各會員中現在アルバータ州に在住してゐる者が六月廿八日會合して協議の結果次の如き決議を行ひましたから當時の各會々員諸氏にお知らせします

一、移動當時の各會々計殘金整理の件（賛成を得て一九四三年末に各會員の志に從ひ之を處分する事に決定）

二、農會ホール及其附屬機械の整理並に住宅の物件整理の件（移動後幾分でも殘金を生じたる場合は之を在加同胞基督教會へ寄附する事に決定）

若し此決議に不賛成の會員は來る九月三十日以內に左記へ其旨を通知下さい。通知なき場合は賛成と認めさせて頂きます

T. FUJIWARA
c/o T. H. Wyman
Iron Springs, Alta.

（通知場所は協議の結果右の如くきまりました）

千九百四十六年八月七日
在アルバータ各會々員一同

各位

父 仁藏 儀 永らく自宅にて療養中の處七月二十[illegible]

八月三日　ケルエア[illegible]
喪主 [illegible]
[illegible]
友人代表 [illegible]
和歌山縣人代表 [illegible]

夫 喜平治 儀 ニューデンバー[illegible]療養院にて[illegible]
中の處[illegible]
[illegible]
八月四日　レベルストーク
[illegible]

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▲味噌 （廿五斤入）[illegible]
▲味之素（鳥印）（四十オンス入）八弗五十仙（十二オンス入）三弗[illegible]
▲干エビ ▲南京ウドン ▲チャウメン ▲生ショウガ
▲ゴマ ▲豆乳
●醬油、味噌、味之素、ウドン等は[illegible]トウフ、アゲは[illegible]
●今後は品物を毎月おしらせします
ポプオフ魚肉店（木下）

半永住地になりさう
周辺の山に仕事口が多いネーズ

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話九〇三〇六
發行者 生山鳳人
英文編輯者 小山和彦
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
(購讀料一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗)

社説

歸米を欲する「送還」二世の手紙

カナダで生れ教育された日系二世が、戦後の日本に於て安易なる生活をなし得るであらうとは全く期待できない事である。新聞報道によると日本の人々自身の生活も困苦そのものであり、インキにも窮乏して來た二世が日本へ行つての生活は悲惨に縁りあるものだ。

報道者からの直接の便りは未だ本紙へは届かないが、ロンドン・タイムスに、米國から日本へ行つた二世の報が書かれてあり、彼等が郷村の人々以上に困難をなめてゐる事情を述べてゐる。もと――日系の人々は米國西部沿岸に居る者よりも遥に低い生活に慣れてきてゐるのであつて、米國から歸つて行つた二世が、不慣れな國に於て失望をきたすのは當然なことであり、本紙は「今や二世歸國者の大部分は米國に歸りたがつてゐる如くである」と書き、夫れを裏書する送還者の手紙を引用してゐる。

一人の二世は米國に歸りたいから援助して貰ひたいと訴へる手紙の中で次の如く述べてゐる。

「我々は横濱駐在の米國領事に證明する事にしてゐるが、自分達が生來のアメリカ市民であることを證據立てるものが必要なので、私達が米國を出る前にとつた指紋すべてを手に入れて送つて貰ひたい。そんなものでも私達を助けることとになるのだから。米國に歸つて行くためには、どんなことでもするつもりだ。私達がどんな思ひをしてゐるか、そして又何故日本へ來たかは、あなた達も理解して下さる事と思ふ。何うか私達を助けて下さい。私達は出生證明は持つてゐるのだが、それだけでは、指紋もなければ不充分だと言はれてゐる。第一、私達が日本へ歸る事を欲したのでないことは、あなたたちも御存知であらう。だが私たちは父母を愛するの餘りやつてきたのであつた。私たちは父母と生國の二つに一つをとらねばならなかつたので、父母の方をとらんだのであつたが、今や父母も私達が米國へ歸つて行く事に全的に賛意してくれてゐる。困苦にあへいでゐる年老た父母を殘して米國へ歸つていく事が正しいとは思はない事は私達も知つてはゐるのだが、今や私たちの米國へ歸つていきたいと思ふ心を阻止する何ものもないのである」

この手紙が、カナダから日本へいつた日系二世の氣持をその程度にまで反影してゐるものであるかは目下のところ判らない。けれども、彼等の大部分が日本に於て、失望と日本の生活に不慣れのために苦労してゐることだけは想像できるのである。

日本軍に加つた二世

カナダに歸つて來られるかどうか

(オタワ發) 八月十日のオタワ議會にグレン移民相から「カナダ市民にして敵國の軍隊に服務した者は處罰はするが、加奈陀への再入國を許可する」といふ移民法修正案が提出されたが、ピーシー州選出の自由、保守兩黨代議士(マッケンジー歸還兵相、グリーン、フルトン、リード)から猛烈な反對があつて移民相も修正案を撤回した。グリーン代議士等は特に日系二世の事を取上げて「カナダ生れの日系二世にして日本に行き日本軍に加はつた者は我々に敵對して戦つたのだから歸加する權利はない筈だ」と叫び、マッケンジー歸還兵相の如きは「排除してしまへ」と迄言ふ有様だつた。之に對してサスカツワン選出のシーシーエフ代議士ナイト氏は、加奈陀の市民權と云ふものゝ大切さを説いて「一旦市民權を與へたからには之は取消すべからざるものであり、彼に罪があるなら處罰すべきであるが、彼を無籍者にするが如き事があつてはならぬ」と警告した。修正されない移民法では、加奈陀市民にして敵國ぐんに參加した者の再入國を禁止する條項はないがたゞ移民相の許可を要することになつてゐる

(右により日本軍に加はつた日系二世が加奈陀へ歸つて來る事は一寸むづかしくなるわけだが日本軍に加はらせられた事情を説明する事も出來るであらうし米國側で何等かの先例が開かれれば全然望みがないといふ譯でもあるまい)

國民登録法は廢止

(オタワ發) ナショナル・レジストレーション及ナショナル・セレクチブ・サーヴィスに關する規定は八月十五日を以て廢止され、右の規定違反者の處罰は既に民間に徴されてゐた分をも含めて總て却下する旨ミッチェル勞働相から發表された。右は加奈陀の國家總動員のため一九四〇年以來十六歳以上の男女登録を行つてゐたものである

追放閣令撤回と民權回復

シーシーエフの全國大會で決議

(レヂャイナ發) 先週當市に於て開催されたシーシーエフの全國大會では人種的、宗教的差別待遇を非難する強力なる決議が通過されたが、特に日系加奈陀人に關しては次のごとき決議が行はれた――

△政府は日系加奈陀人追放に關する閣令を撤回して、公正なる裁判の後に不忠誠なることが證明されざる限り日系人は追放されるものでないといふ保證を與へよ

△日系加奈陀人に對する全的市民權を回復し、彼等の再定住に必要なる援助を與へよ

(晩香坡發) 過去一週間ピーシー大學で開かれた夏季講習會では全世界の各種問題を討議し、特に日系加奈陀人問題に關しては前政府に對し「追放される事になつてゐない日系加奈陀人に全的市民權を回復し、彼等が加奈陀内を自由に動く事を許せ」と要求するペチションを提出した

散在政策遂行希望

(ヴィクトリア發) 日系人追放問題に關する英國樞密院の裁判から最近歸來したウイスマー前司法總長は「樞密院が、政府の閣令を支持するとは信ずるが、これだけで日本人問題は解決するのでなく加奈陀に留まる日本人を國内に如何に散在させるかであり、日本人を支持してゐる者も散在政策の實施を望んでゐる」と述べてゐる

精神病院患者送還

(オタワ發) 一九三三年以來エッソンデールの精神病院に入つて居た第一次大戰の歸還兵保野光學氏は、歸國申請をしなかつたにも拘らず送還された事が、オタワ議會でマッキニス代議士の質問によりローレン法相から發表された。同病院入院患者のうち他の十六名(十五名は歸國を申請)も送還された

(横濱發) カナダからの歸國者千三百七十八人をのせた第三回船メーグ號は八月十三日浦賀に到着

米山八千代齒科醫

(アルバタ州アンドリュー發) ラモント衛生區に勤務してゐる齒科醫米山八千代孃は今回ニウヨークのガゲンヘイム・ファウンデーションから小兒齒科研究の特待生として招待を受け九月早々にニウヨークに向ふ事になつた。姉の[illegible]はトロントで最近齒科醫を開業した

●カナダでは九月十六日に新しいスタンプを發行する。八仙、十仙、十四仙、二十仙、五十仙、一弗及びスペシアル・デリヴァリーの十仙、エアメールの七仙とスペシアル・デリヴァリー・エキスプレスの十七仙で、何れも平和時に於けるカナダの産業を象徴したもの

●カナダで目下包み紙やブラウンのエンベロップが不足してゐるのだが、オタワ政府の郵便當局では封袋はガム・ペーパーをはつて再度使用したり包紙を再使用する等で節約を計れとすゝめてゐる

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右兩名儀井上千代一・[illegible]夫妻の媒的に依りて去る七月二十日グランドフォークス、カソリック教會に於て[illegible]神父司式の下に右結婚式を[illegible]き自宅に於て[illegible]し候且又[illegible]賜り[illegible]ご[illegible]引立の[illegible]うし上候 七月二十五日

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東亞新秩序建設で讃稱の聖戰

實は軍バッと其一味少數者の陰謀だつた

東京裁ばんで解明される事實に日本國民は唯ぼう然

陰謀を看破、當に踊らぬ張學良

（歌劇よね鬱き）東三省の王者張學良氏の爆殺事件は明かに宣戰布告なき事實上の戰爭であつた、しかし國際情勢は、事件の徹底究明にまで觸れさせる餘裕を與へず、うやむやのうちに時は流れて行つた、しかし日本に對する疑惑の念は深まるばかりで、特に日本が滿洲をようと計畫してゐた滿洲の次將軍張學良氏は父作霖の死は日本の謀略によるものと信じてあり遂に事件により彼の對日反感は日にヽつのり、昭和三年の暮れには遂に國民黨に入黨して[illegible]青天白日旗をかゝげてしまつた。

日本の情勢は内外多事多難

かくて滿洲を中央政府から分離させようと企圖してゐた關東軍の策謀などは完全に裏腹の事態に進み、あまつさへ激しい排日氣勢が急潮の樣に大陸へ殺到しつゝあつた、當時の日本の情勢はまことに內外多事多難、國際性迷の日華問題に加へて內には先づ軍縮問題を導火に、火のつくやうな政黨派閥の爭ひ、國民思想の險惡化など、財界恐慌、ネアンレ・團体の蜂起など次からつぎへと世相は混沌の渦へ捲込まれて行つた、かうした空氣を敏感に感じて陸軍の大尉クラスの有志を中心に櫻會らによる秘密結社、滿蒙研究會の設立、國家改造を企圖する軍部強硬派の櫻會結成など後の滿洲事變斷行の素地は着々と形成されて行つた、昭和六年時枝や右翼團体を動員して議會にデモを行ひ政黨本部や首相官邸を爆破しクーデターを斷行し宇垣大將を首班とする軍部內閣の出現を圖つた所謂三月事件はこのころ、橋本欣五郎、小磯國昭、大川周明らによつて計畫され爆彈[illegible]用の爆彈さへ用意されたが、宇垣大將の反對にあつてその企ては挫折した、櫻會の活動をはじめ國內革新斷行にあつたが、三月事件以後は滿洲問題の解決策にもそのため彼らのかたい結束ぶりは陸軍[illegible]も制止することが出來ぬほどだつた、關東軍は關東ぐんで中央と離れてゐる地の利を幸ひに險惡化してゐる滿洲問題の徹底的解決を武力によつて即行しようとひそかに計畫中だつた、しかも時の政府は之ら一連の強硬派の動きを感知することなど勿論出來ず、若[illegible]は政府の支配外にたゞ拱手傍觀の体であつた。

滿洲占領を畫策の中心人物

當時、滿洲占領を畫策してゐた中心人物は參謀本部勤務だつた建川美次少將、小磯國昭少將、橋本欣五郎中佐、長勇大尉等、關東ぐんの板垣征四郎大佐、石原莞爾中佐等、民間では大川周明らであつたが、其の背後には幾多の人物が暗默のうちに動いてゐたことは事實で兵亂物資の際にもなつて九月十日頃ひそかに奉天兵營にすゑつけられた二門の廿四サンチ砲は時の軍務課長永田鐵山少將の提唱で內地から運びこまれたもので其時にはすでに砲兵の數隊も內地から奉天へ移送されてあつた、大砲すゑ付けは井戸掘りと稱して極秘に作業が行はれたものであるが、問題は其着彈距離で、最大百五十哩の威力をもち、砲のすゑつけ場所から柳條溝の滿鐵線までは悠々其の射程內にあつた

柳條溝異樣の大爆音轟く

九月十八日夜——空は晴れてゐたが月はなく、夜の曠野は暗々として視野は殆どきかなかつた、午後十時ごろ滿鐵線柳條溝附近で突然異樣な大爆音がとゞろいた、たまたま其附近で夜間演習中だつた日本の步兵部隊は、直に演習を中止して現場に急行したところ、滿鐵線が何者かによつて爆破されてゐる、事件は夫れから間もなく本部に報告され、夫れによつて守備隊は直に行動をおこし午後十一時卅分には奉天城內の攻撃を開始してゐたといふ神速ぶりであつた

◇

奇妙なことに、爆發事件があつてから十分ばかりして[illegible]列車は、爆發現場を無事に通過して行つた、出動部隊の奉天ぐんとの交戰も一方的で極僅少の兵力を云つてか當時北大營にあつた王以哲麾下の兵力一萬を、僅五百の日本兵で掃蕩、翌十九日朝六時頃は、奉天は完全に日本ぐんの占領するところとなつてゐた[illegible]て居た日本全兵力の集結はおさまりにもあざやかな神速ぶりを見せ、此の月の十六日から滿鐵附屬地義州に集結して居た朝鮮ぐんも事變勃發と同時に動員を待たず、鴨綠江を渡つて現地へ越境進發したほどであつた

幣原外務大臣の強硬談判

折角の「建川鎭壓使」奉天で料亭入り

これよりさき九月十五日時の幣原外相は、林奉天總領事から注目を要する秘密電報を受取つた、夫れには關東ぐんが近く騷動をおこす形勢が見えるそちらたつてあつた、日華親善外交持續を念願とする幣原外相にとつては一時も許せぬ情勢が感知された、外相は直に陸相南大將に強談判を申しこんで至急の手配で現地を抑止せよと申し入れた、しかし南相とも如何なる問題が遅らんとして居るかは勿論正確には豫知出來なかつた、とにかく至急關東ぐんの活動を封じるために手を打たねばならぬとあつて南陸相は建川美次少將に現地乘込を命じた

◇

しかし命令を受けた建川少將は首は同じ穴のむじなであつた、すでに事變勃發は豫知してゐた、彼が奉路奉天に到着したのは丁度十八日の夕刻であつた、出迎へに出たのは奉天特務機關長花谷少佐で、たゞ「御苦勞さまでした」と揃で二人を乘せた自動車はそのまゝ關東ぐん本部ではなくて反對の料亭「菊文」へ横付けされてしまつた、もつとも一彼自身が關東ぐんの行動を制止させようといふ意思はなかつた、宴席には藝者がはべり、酒があふれ、唄も飛び出すにぎやかさだつたが、夜十一時過ぎに至つて俄に激しい砲聲がとゞろき出して、席に居た侍女達は皆青くなつてよる[illegible]「建川が今夜こゝに來てゐることを知つてゐるから大丈夫だよ」と何か得心ありげな樣子で其のまゝ寢につき、翌朝花谷少佐に起されて眼をさましたときにはもう滿洲事變の前途の血祭となつた奉天占領戰は完了してゐたのであつた、結局彼は同志一味で計畫した滿洲事變の勃發狀況を視察のために來滿したのと同樣であつた

◇

柳條溝の一彈は容赦なく戰火を北へ北へと擴大していつた、中央政府も關東ぐんから置き去りを喰つた形で情報もつかめず、たゞ狼狽するばかり、しばらくしてやうやく事變不擴大方針を決定し、御前會議も其の方針に向つて努力するやうであつたが、軍部側では決れを斷[illegible]近者の入れぢゑまでさへ見てゐた、滿洲ではすでに交戰狀態にありながら依然たる政府の弱腰に、橋本[illegible]だ、時の若槻內閣を倒して滿洲問題支持の強力政權樹立を企圖するいはゆる「十月事件」がそれであつた。

◇

しかしこの事件も未然に發覺して計畫は挫折してしまつたが最後まで同志を引きずつて行つたのは長大尉であつた、彼は中央の空氣がどうしても滿洲問題支持の色を見せぬのに業をにやし一擧を企てて、「內地があくまで滿洲もんだいに反對して居るのなら關東ぐんは日本から分離して獨立する」と云ふデマを放つた、其の影響は[illegible]であつた滿洲國建設といふもん[illegible]だいは國際[illegible]例的であつた

獨裁への基礎固まる

犬養首相の日華和平に軍の横車

事變解決に焦慮しながら若槻內閣は閣內不統一のかどを以て總辭職の[illegible]に瓦解し、代つて犬養內閣が誕生した、犬養首相は就任早々陛下が軍の政治容喙を御懸念されてゐる御內情を拜して、すべからく滿洲事變の早期解決と日華親交の復活のために[illegible]び振りの決意を固めて居た、觀兵式をあげてから一週間目に犬養首相は早くも腹心の萱野長知氏をひそかに南京へ派遣させ、蔣委員長と和平工作の下打合せを行はせた、話が當初より[illegible]調子にはこび、中國側からは司法院長居正氏、日本側からは山本条太郎氏を夫れぞれ特派大使として和平會議に臨ませることに內定したが、それから間もなく、此の秘密の打合せは軍部の探知するところとなつて、黑幕の使者、かや野氏も出先での活動も思ふにまかせず、そのまゝ瓦解してしまつた

◇

折角の和平のいとぐちは此の時を以て斷たれ日華兩國の意思は完全に硬化して中國の[illegible]主權[illegible]に介せず滿洲を舞臺にすべてその舞臺が大擴張し、事變の奔流はいよいよ本軌道に乘つて全面戰へ進展していつたのはいふまでもない、[illegible]でも突如として所謂「五・一五事件」が勃發し、軍部獨裁のきざしがこゝにはつきりと示されるに至つたのである

其後の內閣工作は政黨政治の終末を示す、內外の心配を寄せて[illegible]政は[illegible]ることでもすでに決定済一派によつて作定されたプログラムだつた、斷じて滿洲國なるもの[illegible]條約を無視し[illegible]を踏みつけ、尾大不掉性者を出した上でにも[illegible]角にも脱退した。

謹告

私共タシメ在留中[illegible]しました全國旅行に際しては[illegible]ございました[illegible]見送を[illegible]ロント市へ到着更に十一日[illegible]發目下サーズレーアイランドに滯在して元氣で暮して居ります何れ八月中旬頃トロント市へ歸る豫定です甚だ略儀ながら紙上を以てご挨拶に對し御禮申し上げます

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Toronto, Ont.

タシメ在住各位

Looking Up . . . By F.A.M.

Overseas Reminiscences

DANGERS IN THE MESS LINE

For a short time we were stationed in a tent camp at Nasik Road which is about 120 miles northeast of Bombay. The set up was a temporary one, since the Indian and British parts of the Commonwealth Occupation force (to Hiroshima) were being made up there. In typical British fashion the facilities were in pretty lousy shape and we found ourselves lining up with hundreds of other jokers all armed with mess tins and mugs at meal times.

The mess tents were ordinary tents in which a half-dozen rickety tables had been crowded in. The procedure was to line up at the kitchen to have the meal ladled out onto the mess tins, some lukewarm and thick "cha" poured into the mugs and then head for the tents that seemed fairly vacant.

There was an element of danger in this trip from kitchen to mess tent that added a little zest to life. Circling overhead every meal hour were scores of black birds called "shite hawks." Shite hawks are a constant part of the Indian scenery like coolies and fakirs. We saw our first ones as we steamed into Bombay harbor. To us they looked like seagulls that hadn't had a bath for a long time.

Shite hawks are as graceful as seagulls in their swooping and gliding and look like kingsize crows. They are also always hungry in the manner of everything in India.

If you are a greenhorn you ignore them completely and walk along holding your full mess tin at arm's length. Comes a sudden "whirr" of wings and "phut!" the only piece of meat in the [illegible] melange that the cook calls stew is gone up in the air and down a shite hawk's gullet. You can lose more meat that way.

NUTS ANY TIME

Going from the ridiculous to the sublime, we used to live like "burra sahibs" (big masters) in Ceylon. Ceylon is much more attractive than arrid India. Everything looks green and clean. Even the people look clean. They say that the Indian is very clean but maybe we go by different standards.

The camp in Ceylon where we found ourselves last December was in a cocoanut plantation next to a rubber plantation. Our "bashas" (shacks built out of palm leaves) and other buildings of the camp were situated between the regular rows of towering palms. As it happened the [illegible] was in season so that many [illegible] during the night at times [illegible] on the roofs of the bashas [illegible] scaring the daylights out of [illegible] as we lay in the seclusion of our mosquito-netted bunks.

If you like cocoanuts, this was a veritable paradise. All you had to do was to pick a likely looking one off the ground near the base of the tree. A hatchet was all you needed for equipment. Chop away the outer shell, punch a hole to drink the milk if desired, [illegible] the inner shell so that [illegible] come off cleanly. [illegible] to it but it works. [illegible] the ripe nuts. And [illegible] it took place of [illegible]

BEARER, ITHAR AO

[illegible] is Hindustani for [illegible] Each military [illegible] in southeast Asia [illegible] servants. In most [illegible] we were served tea [illegible] between breakfast [illegible] and again the afternoon between dinner and supper. Servants bring the tea from the kitchen to the mess or our respective bashas as the case may be at the time. All you had to do was to reach out and drink it.

These servants, called "bearers," usually provided valet service. The quality and quantity of service differed with each locality and each individual, but there wasn't much you had to do to keep the ball rolling. Except to shell out at the end of the month.

The typical day started off with the bearer saying "Good morning, sahib, time to get up, sahib," and sticking a cup of tea in your face. This would be about 0630 or 0700 hours in the early ayem, and was the substitute for the western "reveille" that you hear so much about.

You finally get up—never mind when—and stumble towards mess for breakfast. You have in the meanwhile brushed up a bit so you won't look too much of a mess. In the mess, your bearer, or the mess bearers, depending on the system used, serve you. All you do is sit down and call impatiently. Of course, all this service was counterbalanced with some awful food (at any meal) but still it's easy to see why the Englishman in India, whether in the Army or a civilian, begins to think that he's something pretty good, when at home he probably cringed every time the foreman looked his way.

If your bearer is well trained and conscientious and you pay him to his satisfaction, your bed is made on your return. Your quarters are swept out and put in order. Previous to this he had shined and polished your shoes and the brass on your equipment so that you looked all ready and splendid when you headed for breakfast.

For the rest of the day the bearer remains close at hand. Most likely he is squatting in the shade of a building, trading gossip with sundry other members of his trade. So that if the sahib wants something and sahib quite often does, all he has to do is bellow "Bearer!" and in he comes ready to go to work.

THIS IS HOT STUFF

In Ceylon the food was pretty special. And the top dish was Singhalese curry. It should have been good, considering how much extra messing fees we had to pay for it. This curry was served in the pukka genuine manner.

First comes the steamed rice. Shredded fresh cocoanut is sprinkled on the hot rice. Then the curry itself, which is a collection of spices cooked up nice and hot. Then the various vegetables are presented. Curried potatoes, tomatoes, peppers and chilies, all in their separate order come up. You take your choice. Last comes the curried meat or fish. Mix well and consume along with lots of cold water to extinguish any spontaneous combustion. We used to sweat gallons while eating the stuff and mmmm, it was good!

With all this being laid out you can just visualize the big array of bearers parading back and forth with the different dishes. Just for there NCO's too. You can imagine what the brass got.

THEM THAT ALWAYS REMEMBERS

Another thing about Ceylon. We were being took into the town of Colombo on a 15-cwt. Army truck one afternoon when I saw my first real live elephant without chains. Years ago I had seen elephants at a circus in Vancouver. This was different though, because the hefty quadruped was nonchalantly trudging along the highway leading into the city and NOBODY paid any attention.

Ceylon has lots of elephants for her religious festivals, so that to the average citizen they're nothing new, I guess. In her mountain jungles it is said that there are still many wild elephant herds. But to this Canadian hick seeing a real McCoy elephant sauntering along the road in company with high-powered Army trucks, perky little jeeps and haughty Cadillacs was more than enough to make my mouth gape. In fact, my mouth was so wide open, you could have dropped Dumbo into it, maybe all except for the ears.

Nisei Dancer is Contributing to Cultural Life in Foothills Town

Mrs. Marjorie Wong of High River, Alberta, formerly Miss Marjorie Kuwata of Victoria, B.C., is contributing substantially to the artistic life of the foothill town which is her present home.

She is a dancing instructor and has a class of more than thirty young people ranging in age from four years to nineteen years. As a grand windup of their season's work, she presented a dance revue recently in which all her pupils participated. Under the billing "Marge's Revue," the young performers played to large audiences on two successive evenings in the town hall.

Reporting on the success of the event, The High River Times said:

"Marge's Revue brought to the stage a surprising evidence of local talent very cleverly directed. The lavish costumes and effective lighting arrangements added to the charm of the program.

"Every dance number was in costume, and these costumes were unusual and very beautiful, representing much labor as well as an eye for color and blend. Glittering, shimmery materials came from New York, and other costumes were evolved to bring maximum effect at not great cost. Excellent training and natural ability were apparent in all features.

"For group dances the young people appeared as seniors, intermediates and juniors, the dance numbers ranging from simple little polkas to more difficult ballets. There were Moonlight Waltzes, Russian dances and dances from Mexico, boogiewoogie, soirettes, tap dancing, mirror dances and ballet.

"One very popular sketch revived the gay nineties in costume, action and dancing. Ballet numbers by Marjorie Wong brought several encores. One outstanding number on the program was 'The Stair Tap' by Marjorie and her little daughter Geraldine which brought repeated encores, and the full ensemble appearing in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Relocation Record for July

To Neys, Ont., and Transcona, Man.

(Number of minor children shown in brackets)

NEYS, Ont. (from Tashme) — Taki Nishimura; Nobusuke Nishimura (2); Tsuruchi Kusano (5); Hideko, Jitsuko Kono (1); Kenji Nagatani; Kin; Takehiko Miyata (1); Kudaye, Tasgio Kanno (6); Katsuei, Yuko Adachi (5); Tsuneira, Sachiko Akia (1); Bunnosuke, Suye Fujino (3); Koiichi, Fusayo, Kimiko, George Furumoto; Shikei Hirota; Sugi Murata; Gisaburo, Mitsue Horiguchi (2); Kyozo, Hisa Kawai (2); Fuji, Kinjie Kudo (3); Takichi Kuroda; Sakae, Ayano Masuda (2); Koshitaro, Misako Matsui (6); Shotaro, Midori (6); Michiko Matsumoto; Hideziro, Tami, Taoko Miwa; Kintaro, Tome Mochizuke (2); Sumi, Mori; Kankichi, Nao Morishita (3); Iwataro, Hana (1), Eiko Nakamoto; Seitaro-Kome (1), Minoru, Shinjiro, Hana (2) Nishikawa; Kinsaburo, Yoshiye (6); Nishimura; Senzaemon, Tome Nishimura; Gustataro Ohira, Hideshige, Shizuko (3), Wai Ono; Sekimatsu Onesaki; Uma, Tomiye (1), Matsuye Osaka, Tokuichi, Hatoko Sakai (5); Manzo, Taka Sakamoto (3); Shinzo, Miye Sega (3); Mote; Takemi Taguchi (1); Takiemon, Shizuko (2) Tsuyoshi Takahashi; Koisuke, Kameo Takaki (4); Yasuyuki Taketa; Kishigoro Tomita; Kukumatsu Uyeoka; T. Komayo Watanabe (3); Sayo Seki (4); Ryumatsu Kawasaki. (From Lemon Creek) — Shimaye Sugimoto (3); Kyuhachi, Kise (1), Isamu; Takazo Honkawa; Hideko, Sayako, Susumu Isoshima; Yoshiko, Fumie, Shigeru, Shige (1) Mitsuki; Tsuneze Nonaka; Otozo Tsujimoto; Hejsuke, Kimi (2) Yamaji; Sumiye (2), Tomekichi Youekura; Shokichi Kiyonaga; Tsutomu, Sumiye; Gohachi Otoguro; Ichie, Tokuno (1) Yaichiro Endo; Kazuko, Iyo, Masakichi Tabata; Misayo (2) Kenji Ishii; Miwa (1), Tamotsu, Sunahara; Shizu (1) Yoshida; Masaichi, Kanako, Wakichi; Heisuke Yoshida; Sumiko, Tetsuko, Shoji, Hide, Kilonaga. (From Slocan) — Hoseki, Matsu Higa; Yasuye (3); Yoshiyasu Tsukiyama; Shigeko, Mita (4), Toshito Shimizu; Michiko, Kuniko, Yoshiko, Nakataro Matsubayashi; Toshiko (1), Manabu, Noriko Yano; Ryohei, Sumi (5) Toshi, Miyoko Masuda; Masato, Yoshi (3); Kiyoshi, Ateo Akagi; Chie (3), Hitoshi Oya; Kogiku, Eijiro (4) Nishioka; Toshiaki Shigeishi; Kiyoshi Iketa; Senkame (1), Kazumasa, Ichitaro Hamasaki; Sadamu; Tsui (3) Sato. (From New Denver) — Yuri (3), Teruko, Shimene, Shin Kosumi; Tomizo (3) Watanabe; Iwaichi, Ryu Kawashiri; Hiko, Hanako (1) Hamada; Seiichiro, Fujino (6) Morimoto; Junjiro, Hanaya (1) Doi; Izo, Katsuko (1), Arima; Teijiro, Hatsu (3) Baba; Kazuye (3), Tadao Doi; Ishimatsu, Natsu (3), Tasashi Hamanaka; Yosaburo, Naoko (6) Hinatsu; Chuzaburo (5), Chiyoko Inaba; Kenji, Shimeko Iwanaka; Nobuichi, Satomi (5) Kawamura; Haruno, Tamao (6) Kawazoye; Hiro, Eiko (3) Marano; Yutaka, Tsunaye (7) Motomura; Sahick Sumi (5) Nishikawa; Haruko (3), Miyoko Nishina; Masaharu, Nobuo, Sae (3) Omae; Jiro, Shizue (1) Oya; Yutaka, Aiko (1), Fuyu, Shintani; Wataru Sumi (7) Sugawara; Sakosaburo, Ko (5) Masako, Shoichi Suzuki; Noboru, Ayako (3) Tahara; Kase, Toshi (3) Takai; Hayakichi, Katsu (3) Takeuchi; Jusaku, Haruye (3) Tamaki; Koroyo, Akiko (1) Tanaka; Toyo Tsurui; Kazuo, Nobuko (1) Tsuyuki; Tozo, Natsu (4) Yoshida; Toyokichi, Sawa (1) Izumi; Hideko, Omori; Akihei, Ayako (4) Chiyo Kohara; Kiyoto, Kanako (1) Toyoko Matsumoto; Tsunekichi, Haruno, Ritsuko, Minoru, Yutaka, Seiko Matsuoka; Masazo, Kofuji (4) Yoshio Murai; Eujiro, Mitsuru, Mitsuko, Yasuyuki Nakashima; Hirokichi, Tokiko (2) Ohashi; Seiji, Koiko (1) Sato; Hisae (5), Shiomi; Denji, Shizuye (5), Hisashi Takano; Shigeyuki, Take, Sumiye Tomonaga; Yonezo, Shizue (3), Kazue, Torio Yamamoto; Chokichi, Tama, Tomitaro, Tsuru (1) Fumiko Yokoyama; Ryuichi, Kinji Yoshida; Minetoshi, Tamae Fukunaga; Mitoko (2) Kodama. (From Rosebery) — Jinzo, Shina (1) Kumabe; Minoru, Tokiko (3) Kishi; Masayuki, Misako Kumabe.

TRANSCONA, Man. (from Tashme) — Tamaya Yumoto; Tme, Tokujiro Omoto; Kiyo, Rishio Shimizu; Masami, Yoshi, Shosaku Sugie; Shizu, Shigeki, Tomihiro. (From Lemon Creek) — Sohei, Shizue (2) Nakamura; Roy, Kinu (2), Sotaro Yamasaki; Yuki (1), Miyoko, Hanako, Yoshiko; Hidezo Matsumoto; Rieko, Tomeno (3), Iwaye Hamade; Eikichi (7), Manabue; Masako Nakashima. (From Slocan) — Imo, Eizo Ebata; Ikiko (1), Shinkichi, Iwa, Kahei Sakai; Kinu Ebata; Hatsuye, Fukutaro Hirai; Tenoye (1) Fasakichi Yamamoto, Toyoki, Shizuye (2) Sakaguchi; Yoshinaka Takahashi; Chiyuki Takahashi; Masao, Kimiko (1) Nishi; Matakichi, Shizuno, Marako, Fumiko Okimura. (From New Denver) — Sutezo, Tamiko (3) Miyanishi; Otomatsu, Toyono (3) Makei; Teremaru Frank, Tazuko (5) Nagano; Tsune Kanabara. (From Rosebery) — Tojiro, Kikuye (7), Amano; Kinji, Suye Amemori.

(Continued next week)

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN who have had training and experience in Interior Housing Schools are required as teachers at the Neys Relocation Centre. Will interested persons apply immediately by wire collect to Education Department, Japanese Division, Dept. of Labor, Vancouver, B.C., for details re salary, etc.

* * *

WANTED: Maid. Wages to start: $40 per month. Wages after 3 mos.: $50.
Mr. Thomas Connelly,
3205 2nd St. West,
Calgary, Alta.

* * *

WANTED: Japanese couple (one to be good cook). Wages: Current.
A. M. Berryman,
Vice-President and Managing Director, Metals, Ltd.
302-322 Eleventh Ave., West,
Calgary, Alta.

* * *

WANTED: Maid. Wages: Current.
Mr. W. G. Egbert, K.C.,
500 Lancaster Bldg.,
Calgary, Alta.

* * *

WANTED: Maid. Wages: $50 (separate living quarters).
Mr. G. M. Bell,
Albertan Publishing Co. Ltd.,
Calgary, Alta.

* * *

North Shore Timber Co. Ltd.
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Single men wanted.
Piece Work rate: $4.50 per cord.
Sap-peeling to commence immediately and continue until August 10.
Rough wood: $2.85 per cord (poplar); $3.25 per cord (spruce).
Skidding: $4.00 per day, plus board.
Hauling: 75c per cord peeled wood; 66c per cord rough wood.

* * *

Interested persons please apply to local supervisor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Japanese Division

Shig Okumura Triples

Winnipeg Niseis Tie for First At St. Pierre Baseball Tourney

ST. PIERRE, Man.—Winnipeg Nisei baseball players shone at the baseball tournament here Sunday, August 11.

In the first game Winnipeggers blasted the Otterburne West team 5 to 1. Up to the fourth inning the Niseis stayed scoreless, with Otterburne having their lone tally in the second inning. Then in top of the fifth Shig Ogumura lashed out a triple with bases loaded, bringing in three runs.

In the finals against the Morris team, the teams were deadlocked at 2-2 when the game had to be called because of darkness. Action was started when Don Takatsu was walked, and allowed to score on a perfect bunt by Dick Mitsunaga. Hank Ozamoto, in turn, brought in Mitsunaga with a hit.

Battery for the Winnipeggers were Don Takatsu, Shig Okumura and Dick Mitsunaga. Other players in the team were: Jim Nagasaka, left field; Mac Otsu, second base; Dick Okumura, centre field; Aki Oka, third base; Hank Ozamoto, first base; Art Okumura, right field; Tak Tanabe and Fred Kota, Shig Okumura and Don Takatsu alternated at pitcher and shortstop. Dick Mitsunaga was catcher.

The Nisei team was asked to play at the Morris Open Baseball Tournament on August 18.

Nisei Dancer

(Continued from Page 7)

'Modern Cinderella' was a lovely beautiful final number.

"The revue commenced promptly, flowed along smoothly, and was one of the best entertainment of its kind that this town has seen for years. Ronald King was stage manager and wrote a number of original blackface numbers that varied the dance programme."

Another member of the Kuwata family taking part in the production was Miss Patsy Kuwata, solo dancer in several numbers. Mr. and Mrs. Kuwata also gave much assistance in planning and making of the decorative costumes. Besides conducting her dance classes Marjorie Wong has been employed for three years in the printing office of The High River Times, serving all the routine of apprenticeship and developing as a painstaking and competent printer.

Coaldale YMWBA Sponsors Fall Dance

By M.O.

COALDALE, Alta.—One of the finest dance floors "this side of Alberta" will be the setting of a gala fall dance sponsored by the Coaldale YMBWA on Friday, September 6, from 9 p.m.

All dance enthusiasts in Coaldale and surrounding districts are asked to keep that day reserved for a special date at the Coaldale Community Hall, where the Anderson's Sisters will be present to supply danceable music.

General Meigs Docks At Uraga, Japan

YOKOHAMA.—The Associated Press reported that the former troopship, General Meigs, docked at Uraga, August 13, and began unloading the 1377 Japanese repatriates from Canada.

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Relocation Camp At Tashme Closes

TASHME, B.C.—Finis was written to the Department of Labour's relocation centre here with the departure of the last group of evacuees to Neys, Ont.

On July 31, 161 left for Vancouver to board the repatriation ship, General Meigs. Infirm people were moved to New Denver on August 5.

Personal Notes

Marriage

TANAKA—SASAKI

REVELSTOKE, B.C.—The marriage took place of Miss Sumiye Sasaki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ichiji Sasaki, to Mr. Yoshio Tanaka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yonekichi Tanaka of Grand Forks, at the Grand Forks Catholic Church on July 20. Rev. Katsuno officiated.

OBITUARY

JINZO HORII

LILLOOET, B.C.—The funeral service for Jinzo Horii, who died July 20 at his home, was held on July 22.

* * *

KIHEIJI TABAYASHI

NEW DENVER, B.C.—The funeral service for Kiheiji Tabayashi, who died Aug. 2 in the New Denver Sanatorium, was held on Aug. 4 in the New Denver Japanese Hall. Rev. S. Asaka officiated.

* * *

CHARLES IHEI NOMURA

REGINA, Sask.—Charles Ihei Nomura, 60, well-known Regina tire dealer, died Aug. 3 in the Grey Nuns' Hospital following a long illness.

The funeral service was held at Carmichael United Church on Aug. 7, with Rev. Dr. John E. Lane officiating. Burial was in Regina cemetery.

Mr. Nomura leaves his wife, Tazu, a son, John, who is manager of the Tire Exchange, and a daughter, Amy, a nurse in training at the Grey Nuns' Hospital. Mr. Nomura was born in Japan and has been a resident of Canada since 1907. He lived at various times in Vancouver and Alberta before coming to Regina. For the past 20 years Mr. Nomura has been the proprietor of the Tire Exchange.

Card of Thanks

On leaving Canada by the third repatriation boat, we wish to thank our friends deeply for the kindnesses extended to us while in Canada and wish them the best of luck in the future.

—Mr. & Mrs. Matamoto Yoshioka

* * *

BROOKMERE, B.C.—A wire from Mr. and Mrs. M. Yoshioka, formerly of Tashme, who left Canada on August 2, has been received by Y. Nishimura. The wire said the repatriates had a fine trip across the Pacific.

Notices

Toronto Defence Committee

Following donations have been acknowledged by the [illegible] Citizenship Defence Committee:

Ottawa (Ont.) [illegible]

Mrs. Kiku [illegible] and formerly of Vernon, B.C., who embarked for Japan on Aug. 2, donated in memory of her late husband [illegible]

Popoff Koyen Kai, through Z. Kameoka, treasurer, $17.25.

Nisei Returning to England After Year In Japanese Army

SEATTLE, Wash.—A British-born Nisei, Bernard Miyaguchi, 21, hopes to meet the six American GIs he befriended in Japan while they were prisoners of the Japanese.

Bernard and his sister, Ranko, 24, are on their way home to London, Eng., from Japan, where they were stranded during the war.

When he gets back home to England, Bernard, who served one year and one week in the Japanese army, hopes to become a pilot in the Royal Air Force.

He told Robert Mahaffay of The Seattle Times on July 29 of the distasteful recollections of his army service in Japan. Some of his most vivid memories include being beaten by soldiers who outranked him, being forced to lick dirt from his own boots during inspection, becoming unpopular when he told his "brothers-in-arms" they were losing the war, and the diet, which left permanent scars from malnutrition sores on his legs.

He and his sister met The Times reporter at the New Richmond hotel where they are staying pending the completion of travel arrangements for their return to London.

Miyaguchi's father is Japanese, his mother English. He was born and educated in England and went to Japan for the first time in 1940 when he was 15 years of age. He and his sister accompanied the father, an executive in an import-export firm, who was ordered to return home to Japan.

"Two weeks of Japan was enough for us," Miyaguchi recalled. "My sister and I decided to go back to England. We got our British passport, all right, but the Japanese passport was delayed, and we received it two days after the last ship had sailed. We were caught in Japan for the duration.

"It was four years before I was old enough to be called up for the army.

"I spent the first four months in uniform pretending I couldn't speak Japanese, and they finally sent me home for a month and a half to learn it. It was a case of learn it, or else!

"When I got back, I was supposed to go to Thailand, but Okinawa was being bombed at that time and ships couldn't get through, so I was sent instead to a little island, Goto, about 60 miles off Nagasaki.

"There they kept me busy digging and dynamiting for fortifications, as Goto was scheduled to be the next invasion point after Okinawa.

"They handled me pretty roughly, but not worse than they did anyone else. It wasn't just the officers. Any man who outranked you could beat you up and you had to take it. I was a first-class private, and anyone from a special-class private on up could do whatever he wanted.

Miyaguchi said the men of his unit averaged about 45 years old, and were for the most part poorly educated, with little or no knowledge of world affairs, but were blindly obedient to their superiors.

"They really didn't believe they were losing the war," Miyaguchi said, "and they wouldn't have admitted it even if they had believed it. They had a [illegible] in the Manchurian army.

"I made myself very unpopular by telling them Japan was losing. Even Okinawa didn't shake them. They were waiting for the Americans hit the mainland, which had been fortified strongly.

"We didn't see or hear the atom bomb that hit Nagasaki. The Japanese didn't know what it was at first. They thought it was a new kind of oil bomb because so many people were burned, and we got orders to move underground as quickly as possible when we saw a plane coming.

"Word of the surrender came over the radio. We were marching through a little village on Goto, and we just stopped there. Then men believed it, but they didn't know what to make of it. They didn't seem to care much about losing. They were interested primarily in getting home."

Miyaguchi was [illegible] Goto, and [illegible] through the [illegible] return to England [illegible] sister plan [illegible] nese, half [illegible] Japanese citizenship [illegible]

"I'm planning to join the Royal Air Force," Miyaguchi continued, "and I'll be going [illegible] only if the R.A.F. decides to send me there."

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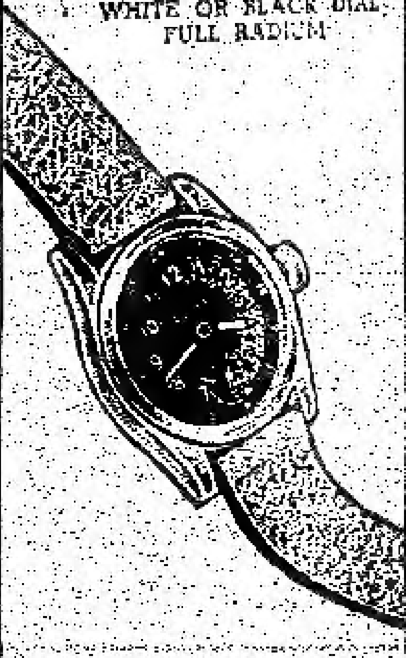

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